

for continuous updating, established in the 1991 Agent Orange Act, has proven to work well, but it expires soon. The two-step process begins with a biennial review of new dioxin research, via a scientific panel organized by the National Academy of Sciences. Next, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs must respond to the report and recommend the addition of new diseases and conditions as appropriate. S. 1091 would extend the process until 2012.

Recently, this process has brought diabetes on the Agent Orange presumptive disability list, which means that if a veteran was exposed to Agent Orange, the veteran's diabetes is presumed to be connected to his or her military service. Previous Academy reports have linked Agent Orange exposure to serious conditions such as prostate cancer, respiratory cancer, the disfiguring skin disease chloracne, soft-tissue sarcoma, the lymphatic system cancers known as Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, porphyria cutanea tarda, multiple myeloma, and subacute peripheral neuropathy.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 1091, along with the chair and ranking member of our Veterans' Affairs Committee. My thanks to Senators ROCKEFELLER and SPECTER for their hard work on this measure and their interest in Vietnam veterans, their families, and others who live with the diseases, conditions, and uncertainty created by exposure to dioxin.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred December 1, 1991 in Staten Island, New York. An attacker called 53-year-old Frank Kovarik "fag" before striking him repeatedly with a baseball bat, breaking his right ankle, fracturing his right leg, breaking a kneecap and wrist, and causing a concussion. The attacker and an accomplice also stole \$400 and the keys to Kovarik's car.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, the vast majority of cities throughout our Nation are small cities, many of which are fewer than 50,000 people. It is

in these communities that our Nation's citizens nurture their families, develop their work ethic, cultivate their values, and live with their neighbors. Millions of Americans live better lives because small cities provide services and programs that meet the needs of their citizens. But small cities cannot meet these needs alone.

Businesses, civic organizations and citizens across the Nation continue to develop partnerships in an effort to improve the quality of life in their communities. The Federal Government, too, must continue to be a good partner by supporting important efforts, such as the COPS program, Community Development Block grants, disaster assistance and infrastructure assistance, that enable small communities to become better places in which to live.

The National League of Cities has designated this day, June 22, 2001, as National Small Cities "Investing in Communities Day" in an effort to highlight the many ways in which Federal, State, and local governments work together. We must continue that work and look for ways to improve our communities through continued cooperative efforts.

I join the National League of Cities and the Small Cities Council in encouraging President Bush, my congressional colleagues, State governments, community organizations, businesses and citizens to recognize this event, honor the efforts of "small town America," and renew our commitment to work together on this day and in the future to improve the lives of all citizens throughout the Nation.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL PETER P. HILLMAN

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen American hero: Deputy United States Marshal Peter P. Hillman.

Deputy Hillman was tragically killed in the line of duty 1 year ago when the van he was driving was hit by a truck, killing Deputy Hillman and the three prisoners he was transporting. Deputy Hillman's defensive driving actions during that terrible incident helped save the life of a U.S. Marshals Service guard traveling with him that afternoon.

The U.S. Marshals Service and Oregon experienced a great loss with the death of Deputy Hillman. His 14-year U.S. Marshals Service career began in 1986 in San Jose, California. He later transferred to the Eastern District of California in Fresno. It was there that he was given the nickname "The Hillmanator" for his relentless efforts in apprehending narcotics fugitives.

Whether his duties entailed lending support to members of the community in the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricane Marilyn, apprehending fugitives during "Operation Sunrise," providing security at a high-threat trial in Montana or at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, he gave his all in every-

thing he did. Deputy Hillman was a dedicated and courageous man with an enthusiasm for life. His name is now engraved on the Marshals Service's "Roll Call of Honor," along with nearly 200 other dedicated and brave individuals who have set a standard of excellence for all United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals.

Today is the anniversary of Deputy Hillman's death, so I would like to take this opportunity to express my sorrow to the family of Deputy Marshal Hillman. I know they miss him dearly, and I want them to know he has not been forgotten.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in expressing gratitude to the family of Deputy U.S. Marshal Peter Hillman for his service to our country. Displaying valor in both his life and his work, Deputy Marshal Hillman is a tribute to this great nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN RICHARD F. WALSH, UNITED STATES NAVY

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Captain Richard F. Walsh, Judge Advocate General's Corp, United States Navy. Captain Walsh will retire from the Navy on July 1, 2001, having completed a distinguished 30 year career of service to our Nation.

Captain Walsh was born in New York City, and is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and the University of Virginia School of Law. He also earned a Master of Laws degree from the Judge Advocate General's School of the Army.

During his military career, Captain Walsh excelled at all facets of his chosen professions of law and naval service. As a line officer, he served as Combat Information Center Officer onboard USS LUCE (DLG-7), completing two U.S. Sixth Fleet deployments, and qualifying as a Surface Warfare Officer.

As a judge advocate, Captain Walsh has served in a variety of challenging assignments. As the senior litigator at Naval Legal Service Office, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, Captain Walsh faithfully preserved the fairness of the military justice system. Later in his career, he returned to the courtroom as a member of the General Litigation Division, Office of Judge Advocate General, and argued many important cases in numerous Federal Circuits. As a staff judge advocate, he provided legal counsel to SEABEE Commanding Officers stationed in Gulfport, Mississippi, and was later selected to serve as Counsel to the Chief of Naval Personnel. A superb manager of people and mission, Captain Walsh headed the JAG Corps' accession program and later assumed command of Naval Legal Service Office, National Capital Region, where he continued to lead and inspire young judge advocates.